

of Germany, and Switzerland. Such bilateral agreements, which are generally known as totalization agreements, provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to overcome the problems of gaps in protection and of dual coverage and taxation for workers who move from one country to the other.

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a comprehensive report prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services, which explains the provisions of the Agreements and provides data on the number of persons affected by the Agreements and the effect on social security financing as required by the same provision of the Social Security Act.

The Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services join with me in commending the United States-Belgium Social Security Agreement and related documents.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1983.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Report to accompany the bill (S. 1008) to make certain technical amendments to improve the implementation of the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 98-166).

By Mr. PERCY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

H.R. 1271. An act with regard to Presidential certifications on conditions in El Salvador.

By Mr. MATHIAS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment:

S. Res. 66. Resolution to establish regulations to implement television and radio coverage of the Senate (with minority views) (Rept. No. 98-167).

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on the Budget, without amendment:

S. Res. 157. Resolution waiving section 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of H.R. 1746.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

Peter H. Raven, of Missouri, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1987.

(The above nomination was reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources with the recommendation that it be confirmed, subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. STAFFORD, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Lee M. Thomas, of South Carolina, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

By Mr. PERCY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Langhorne A. Motley, of Alaska, to be an Assistant Secretary of State;

Robert Brendon Keating, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros;

Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.

Nominee: Robert Brendon Keating.
Post: Ambassador of United States to Madagascar.

Contributions, amount, date, donee.

1. Self: Yes, \$1,000, April 8, 1980, Ronald Reagan for President campaign.

2. Spouse: None.

3. Children and spouses names: None.

4. Parents names: None.

5. Grandparents names: None.

6. Brothers and spouses names: None.

7. Sisters and spouses names: None.

L. Paul Bremer, III, of Connecticut, a career member of the senior Foreign Service, class of minister-counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands:

Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.

Nominee: L. Paul Bremer, III.

Post: Netherlands.

Contributions, amount, date, donee.

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: None.

3. Children and spouses names: Paul Bremer, none; Lella Bremer, none.

4. Parents names: Father (deceased), Nina Bremer, none.

5. Grandparents names: Deceased, none.

6. Brothers and spouses names: Duncan and Michelle Bremer, none; Mike and Mari Bremer, none;

7. Sisters and spouses names: Margaret Bremer, none; Lynette Bremer Chivvis, \$5, October 26, 1982, New Canaan Republican committee; Arthur Beecher Chivvis, none.

Hume Alexander Horan, of New Jersey, a career member of the senior Foreign Service, class of minister-counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan:

Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.

Nominee: Horan, Hume A.

Post: Sudan.

Contributions, amount, date, donee.

1. Self: None.

2. Spouse: None.

3. Children and spouses names: None.

4. Parents names: None.

5. Grandparents names: None.

6. Brothers and spouses names: None.

7. Sisters and spouses names: None.

Robert E. Fritts, of Maryland, a career member of the senior Foreign Service, class of minister-counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Ghana:

Contributions are to be reported for the period beginning on the first day of the

fourth calendar year preceding the calendar year of the nomination and ending on the date of the nomination.

Nominee: Robert E. Fritts.

Post: Ambassador to Ghana.

Contributions, amount, date, donee.

1. Self: Robert E. Fritts, none.

2. Spouse: Audrey N. Fritts, none.

3. Children and spouses: Susan A Fritts, none; Robin L. Fritts, none.

4. Parents: Mrs. D. M. Fritts, about \$20 annually 1978-82, Republican National Committee.

5. Grandparents: Deceased.

6. Brothers and spouses: Garland G. Fritts, \$150 total, 1978-82, Zell Miller (Lt. Gov., GA); \$25, 1978-82, Joe Frank Harris (Gov., GA); \$75 1978-82, Ben O'Callaghan (Candidate, Co. Commissioner); \$50, 1978-82, Richard Guthman (Atlanta City Council); Ruth Fritts, none.

7. Sisters and spouses: None.

(The above nominations were reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. 1551. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to permit States to impose measures for the prevention of criminal infiltration of unions in casino hotels; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 1552. A bill for the relief of the Williamsport-Lycoming County Chamber of Commerce of Williamsport, Pa.; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. STENNIS:

S. 1553. A bill for the relief of Col. John R. Vincent, U.S. Air Force Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STAFFORD (by request):

S. 1554. A bill to provide for the recovery of certain capital and operation and maintenance expenditures assignable to commercial waterway transportation for certain Tennessee Valley Authority and Army Corps of Engineers inland waterway projects, and to authorize construction in specified circumstances; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. HAWKINS (for herself, Mr.

D'AMATO, Mr. DODD, and Mr. GARN):

S. 1555. A bill to amend section 134 of the Truth in Lending Act and section 916 of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DURENBERGER (for himself and Mr. BOSCHWITZ):

S. 1556. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income grants paid by the U.S. Forest Service as a result of restricting motorized traffic in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. BENTSEN):

S. 1557. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the 30 percent tax on interest received by foreigners on

um, a restraint by mutual informal agreement would avoid the otherwise necessity for a long negotiating period, and that might be a good thing to do. I think that would improve it without changing its thrust.

Senator CRANSTON. What about incremental approaches?

Admiral GAYLER. There are some elements of the freeze proposition, such as comprehensive test ban, which are highly understandable, highly negotiable, highly verifiable, and I think you could proceed with those incrementally in a formal way. But I would advocate an overall moratorium on new things at the same time.

Senator CRANSTON. What do you say to those who say, "well, how can we safely cut back on any of the weapons we have after a freeze?"

Admiral GAYLER. I think we can safely cut our arsenals on both sides to a minimum invulnerable deterrent against nuclear attack, a nuclear deterrent against nuclear attack, and if we design our weapon systems on either side for that purpose they would not in any way resemble what we have now. They might be a tenth or less, of a special invulnerable kind.

And if that were to take place through mutual agreement, the world would be a much safer place and this country would be a much safer place.

Senator CRANSTON. What do you say to those who say one cannot trust the Russians?

Admiral GAYLER. I say that you can trust the Russians to act in the Russian interest and that we have a long record under SALT I of Russian adherence to agreements which are in their interest and which are written in specific and concrete terms. You do this; we will do that—not vague expressions of good will or the spirit of Camp David or something, but simply simple, concrete agreements the Russians will live up to because it is in their interest.

Mr. COLBY. I would like to add to that, Senator, that I do not trust the Russians. I do not think you have to. You can watch them and you can catch them long before they can do anything that would be of substantial danger to us.

Senator CRANSTON. Do you feel that nuclear weapons are really militarily usable under any circumstances?

Admiral GAYLER. No, sir, I do not. I have looked for many years at the possibility of the useful military employment of nuclear weapons—at sea, in the Pacific theater for which I used to be responsible, in the Middle East, and in the defense of Europe. I cannot see any way in which we could use them that would not result in shooting ourselves in the foot and their boomeranging against us as well as taking the terrible risk of escalation to total war.

Senator CRANSTON. You spoke in your opening testimony about no-first use and your advocacy of American adoption of that policy. Some people question whether it really serves any significant purpose since neither side is really apt to believe that the other side under all circumstances would stick to a no-first-use policy.

How do you respond to that question?

Admiral GAYLER. A first-use policy over a period of some time will result in concrete physical changes in the weapons that are made available because some will be inappropriate except for first-use against a conventional attack, in the deployment of all nuclear weapons, in the doctrines and training for the employment of forces on land and at sea and in the air, in the exercises that we observe and in many other ways.

So it would not be a mere paper declaration which could be overturned but would

actually result in a change in the forces involved, which could not be overturned overnight.

Senator CRANSTON. The Soviets have made a no-first-use declaration. I presume they have not made any noticeable changes as a consequence of that up to now. If not, why not? Is that because we have not reciprocated?

Admiral GAYLER. Certain Soviet spokesmen have said that they are in fact making such changes and that if we keep our eyes open we will see them. I think we should adopt a wait-and-see attitude on that.

Senator CRANSTON. Do you believe that that is the case at present?

Admiral GAYLER. I think it is plausible. As I say, I think we should adopt a wait-and-see attitude, and if they do in fact make these changes in doctrine, weapons deployment and everything else, we will see them.

Senator CRANSTON. I want to be clear we were talking about a "no-first-use" policy.

Mr. COLBY. May I suggest, Senator, that it is pretty clear in that booklet that the Defense Department put out. It just covers a whole lot of things, and if you read the preface of it, it shows you what the Soviets have done in the last year and a half since the first edition of that booklet, and if that is not verification, I do not know what is.

Senator GLENN. A lot of them are estimates, and estimating the numbers of tanks and so on that you estimated a little while ago, that is a little different ball game. If we are off by 20 percent there, it is maybe not as cataclysmic in its potential as if we were off 20 percent on the estimates of nuclear weaponry.

Mr. COLBY. I respectfully wish to differ on that, Senator. If we are talking about more than enough of these weapons on both sides to destroy the world many times over, a 20 percent error, which I say is not a reasonable percentage, that we can come much closer than that on these weapons. A 20 percent error is a great deal safer for our country than to continue to build more and better of these weapons.

Senator GLENN. Thank you.

Senator PRESSLER. Senator Cranston?

Senator CRANSTON. The thrust of your testimony seems to be that the risks of verification failure are really far outweighed by the risks of the arms race. With regard to on-site inspection, if the two powers continue with modernization and more and more complicated weapons systems are developed, do you believe we will come to a time when on-site inspection will be imperative, or is it more likely that we will always be able to verify safely by other means?

Mr. COLBY. I think that on-site inspection can assist the process of verification. I do not think it can provide it alone. And I do not think without it the process of verification is impossible. It is one of those additional sources of information that can help you.

Senator CRANSTON. Is it not true that with regard to on-site inspection, the U.S. is probably just as unwilling to have communists running around our defense plants as the Soviets are to have capitalists running their defense plants?

Mr. COLBY. Well, I am not sure that Lockheed would particularly like to see Soviet colonels walking through their secret skunk works.

Senator CRANSTON. Can either of you conceive of a rational, deliberate, calculated decision by either side to launch a first strike?

Admiral GAYLER. I cannot.

Mr. COLBY. I cannot. The retaliation is absolute on both sides.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 62

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby submit to the Congress the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for fiscal year 1982, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act, enacted October 16, 1974, and Section 12(l) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, enacted June 25, 1938.

The Railroad Retirement Board informs me that despite major changes in railroad retirement negotiated by rail labor and management and enacted in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, the railroad retirement system faces a serious funding shortfall. In addition, the continuing decline of railroad employment has left the railroad unemployment and sickness system deeply in debt. Prompt legislative action is needed to resolve the serious financial problems facing these systems and assure continued payment of benefits.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 28, 1983.

AGREEMENT ON SOCIAL SECURITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BELGIUM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 63

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (P.L. 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Agreement between the United States of America and Belgium on Social Security and the Final Protocol to the Agreement, both signed on February 19, 1982, and the Administrative Agreement for the Implementation of the Agreement and Additional Protocol, both signed on November 23, 1982.

These United States-Belgium agreements are similar in objective to the social security agreements already in force with Italy, the Federal Republic